



There is more to heritage than “braai and fun”

Every year in September South Africans are reminded of and are urged to celebrate their heritage. Heritage is what is inherited. It comes in the form of legacy or vestige, and it may include culture and customs. For a nation, heritage may be regarded as a national heirloom bequeathed naturally from past generations and from contemporarily acceptable practices.

Cultural heritage may be defined as part of natural heritage, however it is more pronounced on its own, apart from natural



Phofung in Qwaqwa, or Sentinel Peak, part of Mont Aux Sources, is part of our natural heritage. It is a popular tourism destination. The majestic peak does not only offer challenge to hikers - its scenery; flora and fauna is breathtaking experience. It echoes rich historical tapestry of the area's earlier inhabitants and it is a perfect subject of study for history, ecology and natural sciences.

heritage. Cultural heritage is both tangible and intangible in form. Tangible form may include e.g. artefacts, books, food, clothes, buildings, etc., while, traditions, language, music, folklore and other forms of indigenous knowledge form part of intangible heritage.

While cultural heritage may change over shorter time, natural heritage may not change or take millions of years to change.

Landscape in the form of mountains, rivers, animal and plant species form part of our natural heritage. In fact, bio-diversity and environment are pretty much part of our natural heritage. Heritage is not just for us to enjoy or natural heritage. Heritage is not just for us to enjoy or marvel at. The whole (natural) heritage regime is vital and part of our reality and life. It is therefore important to conserve heritage; for actuality and survival of humanity, but also as part of our

Cultural and Creative Industries Masterplan

- Cabinet approved the Cultural and Creative Industries Masterplan for implementation. The masterplan focuses on visual arts; crafts and design; audio-visual and interactive media; design and creative services; performance and celebration, including music, publishing and printed media.
- The masterplan will intervene in these sectors towards building a transformed creative innovative sector that will be globally recognised and competitive in the space. It will work towards the South African creative industry being able to access the local and international markets.

nationhood. We therefore need to conserve and keep our heritage for future generations.

It is important to look after our heritage resources. The environment, with all its adornments, forms part of heritage resources, and therefore requires from us to protect and conserve it - because safeguarding the environment is a guarantee towards heritage conservation.

In celebrating heritage, mainly cultural heritage during Heritage Month, we tend to celebrate other forms of cultural heritage more than others. In most of this merriment, these cultural heritage practices and celebrations tend to be exclusionist in form and tend to cause people to drift more apart instead of bringing them more together. These types of celebrations put scorn to the concept “Unity in diversity”.

It has been years celebrating (cultural) heritage - where individual groups of people do their ‘thing’, the other groups doing their ‘things’ and government also doing own things. Government do its own celebrations with elaborate planning and preparations, backed up by a hefty public purse to cater for all diverse activities in a particular setting. In most cases, especially festivities and celebrations of cultural heritage are materially flawed as they fail to bring diverse people together. Instead the

celebrations address mostly, and shallow ephemeral pleasures that do not have true value that lasts. beyond the Heritage Month.

Heritage (cultural) should not be taken as a transit to ‘fun time’ only. Heritage should be underpinned by solemn moral uprightness, and not by lavish celebration with public resources in the face of poverty.

Art, photography, vogue, music and dance, folklore as well as festivities of historic moments, should take the centre stage. Indigenous games and IKS (Indigenous Knowledge Systems) presentations, including subjects like architecture, medicine, astronomy, climate and agriculture may be intertwined with the advances of the 4th Industrial Revolution swiping over the world. Cultural heritage should be a window of opportunity for people, especially young people, to explore the new reality out there and think of ways of merging it with their heritage embedded indigenous knowledge for the benefit of our nation and the world.

There should be no place for irresponsible, arrogance and defiance of national unity, wanton, immoral and criminal acts, including corruption and embezzling government resources, that are projected as heritage celebrations. Festivities and celebrations should reflect honesty, accountability, pride and unity of our nation.

Heritage festivities and celebrations should not mainly be the responsibility of the Department of Art & Culture. All departments, business and civil society, as well as Parliament should strive for a common and focused programme of the Heritage Month, with an inherent education and information characteristics. Each Heritage Month should present opportunities for our nation to reinvigorate towards our developmental agenda. Lasting benefits of each Heritage Month should progressively be experienced by all so that the legacy is not lost.

(See another heritage article in Sesotho inside)

Batjha ba eme ka maoto ho lwantsha tla

Sehlopha sa batjha ho tswa lebatoweng la 32 se thakgotse tsela ya tiisetso ya tlhahiso ya dijo (Food security) e le karolo ya twantsho ya tla, bofuma le tlhokeho ya mesebetsi.

Sehlopha sena sa batjha ba neng ba sa sebetse ke; Thabo Lithlare, Teboho Lebona, Mojalefa Moletsane, Thapelo Mphakalsi le Palesa Motseki ba ileng ba ikopanya ho theha diratswana matlong a 3 a fapaneng ka hara lebatowa. Ba ikemiseditse ho atolosa diratswana tse na ho atisa diteko tsa bona tsa ho nka karolo tiisetso ya tlhahiso ya dijo, mme ha jwale ba ntse ba batla dibaka tseo ba ka tswellisang morero ona ho tsona.

Ba qadile diratswana tse na ka Phupjane monongwaha, ke hore hona selemong sena. Dijalo tsa tsona di hodile ka katleho ho fihlela mothating ona, mme tse ding tsa tsona di se di ntse di rekisetwa baahi ka hara motse.

Batjha bana ba ikemiseditse haholo ho atlehisa morero ona – letsatsi le letsatsi ba tsoha ka nako, e be ba a ikarola ho ya sebetse diratswaneng.

Me. Nomzamo Khoba eo e leng mosebeletsi wa Ofisi ya Boemedi ba Palamente e Botshabelo, kalosong ya Monghadi Lechesa Tsenoli, o re Ofisi e ile ya nehelana ka disebediswa tsa diratswana ka thuso ya Ofisi ya Letona la Lefapha la Temo, mmusong wa profensi ya Foreisetata ka kopanelo le

Lefapha la Naha la Ntshetsopele ya Dibaka tsa Mahae. Khoba o bolela ha Ofisi ya hae e le morerong wa ho thusa batjha bana ho ngodisa kgwebo ena ya bona jwaloka koparasi.

O boletse ha e le taba e ntle, e kgothatsang ho bona batjha ba iketlaetsa ho thusa ho lwantsha tla, bofutsana le leqeme la mesebetsi ka porojeke ena.



“Dithakangwaha” tsa ho lwantsha tla. Ho tloha leqeleng: Mojalefa Moletsane, Palesa Motseki, Teboho Lebona, Thapelo Mphakalsi le Thabo Lithlare

Ho thakgolwa Ofisi ya nakwana, e potolohang ya Boemedi ba Palamente

Mosebeletsi wa Boemedi ba Palamente ya Setho sa ANC Botshabelo, Monghadi Lechesa Tsenoli, Me. Nomzamo Khoba, o re ofisi e hokahanya setjhaba le Palamente, hore setjhaba se hlahise Palamenteng dintlha tsohle tseo ba batlang hore di sekehelwe tsebe, ho etsa ditlhaliso tse itseng ha ho etswa melao le ho etsa hore mmuso o nke boikarabelo mesebetsing eo e e etsatsang setjhaba, esita le hore le Palamente le yona e fetisetse ditaba setjhabeng.



Me. Nomzamo Khoba

Kahoo ho lokelwa ho phatlalatsa le ho atolosa ofisi tsa boemedi ba Palamente hore di anele baahi ka bongata. Khoba o re ke kahoo ho thakgolwang katoloso ya ofisi ena ya bona. Letsholo lena la katoloso ya ofisi ka mokgwa o potolohang le ile la thakgolwa lebatoweng la 32. Setjhaba se ile sa hlahisa dintlha tse ngatanyana tsa phano ya diitsebeletso moo. Khoba o re baahi ba lla ka matlwana a di-emere le a mekoti a ntse a le teng ka hara lebatowa. Baahi ba boetse ba hlahisa ngongoreho ka tshubuhlellano ya matlo, mme ba kopa hore ho ke ho fanwe ka sebaka moo ho ka ahwang ho fokotsa tshubuhlellano.

Kopanong ena ha ho a hlahela feela dingongoreho empa ho boetse ha tlalehwa ka tse ding tse ntle tse etsahalang ka hara lebatowa. Ho utlwaetse hore e mong wa baahi, Me. Moleboheng Monyaki, mmoho le molekgotla wa sebaka sena, ba qadile porojeke ya temo e le ho lwantsha thokahalo ya mosebetsi. O re ba kopa thuso ho ntshetsa projeke pele. Taba e nngwe e hlahetseng ke ya basebetsi ba CWP ba ileng ba hlahisa kopo ya nyallole ya meputso; ba re ha jwale ba fumana moputso o tlase haholo.

"Tebello ke hore mokgwa ona wa ho etsa ofisi e potolohang o tla etswa habedi bekeng mabotoweng ohle a Botshabelo ho matlafatsa puisano le boitehanyo pakeng tsa Palamente, balekgotla le baahi." Ho bolela Khoba ya hlalositse

hore ofisi ya kamehla ya Boemedi ba Palamente e diofising tsa masepala yona e tla dula e butswa, e sebetsa dihireng tsa mosebetsi - Mantaha ho isa Labohlano.

Dipotsisiso le ditlhakisetso di ka etswa nomorong ena: 051 5345157

Botshabelo Hospital promotes healthy lifestyle

Health and Wellness Committee from Botshabelo Hospital hosted a fun walk for hospital staff and primary health care workers recently.

The fun walk according to the organisers aimed at promoting healthy lifestyle and to capacitated employees with good general lifestyle.



Deputy Speaker's program benefits the disabled

One of the school identified for the programme of the Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly, Mr. Lechesa Tsenoli, Seven Steps Academy, school for the Deaf has already reaped benefit before his impending visit.



The Principal, Lee-Ann Kannemeyer

The school, based in Cape Town, according to the Principal, Ms. Lee-Ann

Kannemeyer, caters mainly for learners from extremely impoverished background.

The school was identified as one of those that Mr Tsenoli will visit as part of sector engagements. During the preliminary engagement with the Office of the Deputy Speaker, it emerged that the school needs refurbishment for its oven.

Soon hereafter, a community member volunteered to refurbish the oven. The oven stands now as *magnum opus* which the Principal and the school are extremely happy about.



The refurbished oven also adds decor in the space

In expressing her excitement, Kannemeyer says the oven is perfectly worked in other units – 'looks like it was built in along with the rest of the kitchen'. "We are extremely grateful for your very kind generosity." She said, referring to the person who did the

refurbishment.

She further thanked the Office of the Deputy Speaker for the outreach programme which initiated the refurbishment. The completion of the programme will see Mr. Tsenoli visiting the school in the future.

LENGOLO LA KABO YA MAFA (WILL)

Ka Taunyane Hlapolosa le Sekonyela Moeketsi



Kgweding ena eo re ketekang botjhaba ba rona re hlokomedisa babadi ka taba tsa kabo ya mafa, e tsejwang ha ngata e le *Will kapa Testament*, e etswang ke motho pele a hlokahala. Sena se bohlokwa hobane motho o kgona hore ha a sa phela a etse kabo ya mafa e tlang ho latelwa ha a se hlokahetse, mme ka hona o tshireletsa bao a lakatsang hore ba abelwe mafa ana ha a se ahlokahetse.

Matsatsing ana re bona (haholo) batho ba batsho ba lwantshana - ho tsekwa thepa ya mofu e leng seo motho a ka se qobang a sa phela. *Will* e tsamaiswa ke Molao o bitswang *Wills Act*.

Will ke eng?

Will ke sengolwa sa molao seo motho a etsang taelo ya se tshwanelang ho etsahala ka thepa ya hae ka mora lefu le tlhokomelo ya bana ka mora lefu.

Mona motho a ka thonya motho eo e leng motsamaisi (*administrator*), ya tla tsamaisa kabo ya thepa le ditaba tse ding ka mora hore motho a hlokahale.

Ho tswanela hore ho etsahale eng hore sengolwa sena se amohelehe ka molao?

*Monga thepa (*Testator*) e ajwang o tshwanela ho ba dilemo tse 16 ho ya hodimo.

*Lengolo la Kabo ya Mafa le tshwanela ho ngolwa fatshe.

*Leqephe ka leng la Lengolo la Kabo ya Mafa le tshwanela ho tekenwa ke monga thepa, a etsa letswhao le netefaditsweng (*certified*) kapa kgatiso ya monwana (*thumbprint*).

*Ho tekene bonyane dipaki tse pedi tse dilemong tse 14 ho ya hodimo tse boneng ha monga thepa a tekene.

*Bajalefa ba Lengolo la Kabo ya Mafa ha ba tshwanele ho ba karolo ya batho ba tekenang jwalo ka dipaki, empa ha ho

etsahala hore ba tekene, lenane la batho ba tekenang, lenane le tla tshwanela ho eketsehe hore ho nne ho be le bonyane ba ba babedi bao e seng bajalefa.

*Dipaki le tsona di tshwanelaho tekene leqhepe le leng le le leng la Lengolo la Kabo ya Mafa.

Motho ya lakatsang ho etsa Lengolo la Kabo ya Mafa a ka ikopanya le mmuelli ho mo thusa ka dikeletso tsa kabo ya mafa le ho etsa Lengolo la Kabo ya Mafa

Sengolwa sena ha se hloke tjelete e hodimo ho se etsa. Ho batla thuso ya mmuelli ho thusa ho hore Lengolo la Kabo ya Mafa le be le dintlha tsohle tse hlokwang ke molao, e le hore le se ke la etsa mathata ka mora lefu. Ha motho a sa etsa Lengolo la Kabo ya Mafa, thepa ya hae etla ajwa ho ya ka molao e seng ho ya ka ditakatso tsa hae.

Molao o sebetsang mona ke o bitswang *Intestate Succession Act*. Hona ho bolela hore thepa ya hao e tla ajwa pakeng tsa ba setseng; molekane, bana, batswadi kapa dikgaitsetsi, ho ya ka tsela e behilweng ka molao.

Sengolweng sena re lekile feela ho bontsha hore ho bobebe hape ho bohlokwa ho etsa Lengolo la Kabo ya Mafa e le ho qobq mathata a ka hlahelang ba setseng hoba monga thepa a hlokahale.

Hlapolosa le Moeketsi ke Maqwetha

Taunyane Hlapolosa

(Head: Policy and Legislation- BLA-NEC)

Sekonyela Moeketsi.

(Chairperson: BLA Free State)

Ba ngola boemong ba bona e seng ba mokgatlo.

'Heritage Month' e lokela ho ba 'stage' sa tse molemo

Bojalefa(Heritage) ke letlotlo le sa feleng la setjhaba. Bojalefa bo mekga e fapaneng; ke bojalefa bo tshwarehang le bojalefa bo sa tshwarehang. Bojalefa bo tshwarehang bo bonahala hara tse ding ka dibopeho tsa tlhaho, dimela, diphoofole le mehlopi ya tlhaho.

Ka lehlakoreng le leng botjhaba, meetlo le ditlwaelo tse molemo ho ya ka mehla le dinako di ka hlahoswa e le karolo ya bojalefa bo sa tshwarehang. Tsona di ka kenyeletsa puo, tumelo le mmimo. Athe botjhaba bo ka

kenyeletsa dijo, moaparo, bonono le tse ding. Naha kapa mobu le diphedi ho ona ke karolo ya bojalefa. Sena se kenyeletsa dimela, diphoofole, dibopeho tse kang; lethathama la dithaba, maralla, dinoka le melatswana.

Diemahale, meralo le meaho di ka hlahoswa e le karolo ya bojalefa. Mekgwa ya Tsebo ya Setso (Indigenous Knowledge Systems) e tsejwang ke batho ba ba ngata, esita le profensing ena, e ka thusa haholo ho ntshetsa setjhaba pele ha e ne e ka kgothaletswa le ho sebediswa kamehla.

Letsema ke karolo ya bojalefa - tsebo ya setso e hlahosang mosebetsi ka kopanelo. Mehlang ya pejana le ne le sebediswa haholoholo temong. Tsebo ena ha e bolele feela mosebetsi ka kopanelo, empa e na le dikarolwana tse ngata tse kenyeletsang; boetapele, tsebo e ikgethileng, taolo le tekolo ya mosebetsi esita le moputso kapa diabo ho ba sebeditseng. Ka tsebo ya letsema ho ka atoloswa tlhahisoleseding e ka thusang thuto ditsheng tse phahameng le ka hara induseri ya kgwebo ka kakaretso.

Tikolohong, moo ho phelang dimela, diphoofole le batho ka thusano (biodiversity) ke karolo ya bojalefa. Paballo ya tikoloho ke boikarabelo bo boholo ba mmuso le setjhaba. Dithuto tsa paballo ya tlhaho le theho ya mesebetsi di lokela ho behwa ka sehlohong hobane ha tikoloho e sa baballeha bophelo ba diphedi tsohle bo ka behwa tsietsing. Tshilafatso ya mehlopi ya tlhaho jwaloka metsi, le moya oo re o hemang e lokelwa ho thibelwa ho qoba ditlamorao tse bosula tse ka bakwang ke tshilafatso eo. Matlakala a tietseng hohle ke letshwao le lebe la tikoloho e sa hlokomelwang le ho baballwa.

4th Industrial Revolution eo ba ba ngata ba buang ka yona, e itshetlehele hara tse ding bojalefeng ka mokgwa wa mehlopi ya tlhaho le di tselo tsa tshebetso. Dikarolwana tse ding tsa di-computer tse etsang mesebetsi e makatsang di bopilwe ka dimenerale tse fumanehang ka hodimo le ka tlasa mobu. Lehakwe le sebediswang ho etsa ditshupanako le metjhini e meng ya bohlokwa, quartz, le bopilwe ke moya wa oxygen le le chemical e bitswang silicon. Dintho tse ke tsa bohlokwa tseo tlhaho e re fileng tsona ho di sebedisa. Le ha ho le jwalo boholo ba tsona ha re di natse re le batho ba batsho. Silicon Valley, Amerika kapa Shenzhen le dibaka tse ding tse ngata China, ke ditsi tsa kgwebo ya thekenoloji tse hlahetseng ka mahetla tse akgang bo GOOGLE le Windowa kapa BIDU le Kylin China tsebedisong ya marangrang le tshebetso ya di-computer.

Setjhaba sa rona, haholoholo batjha, ba se kgotsafalle feela ho tshwara iPHONE kapa GALAXY ZFold4 le ho 'ba makgoba TikTok, Twitter, Instagram, le tse ding. Ba mpe ba ithute le ho sibolla jwaloka yena Mark Zuckerberg, Jack Dorsey le bo 'mphato wa hae esita le ba tshwanang le bang ba kang bo-Elon Musk. le ba bang.

Ludwick Marishane Marishane ke mohlala o

motle ho batjha ba Afrika Borwa. Ke yena motho wa pele lefatsheng mehlang ya kajeno ya sibolotseng mokgwa wa ho hlapa ka ntle ho metsi, mme tshibollo ena e ile ya tsotwa lefatsheng lohle! Sena se bontsha mohopolo o tibileng wa tshebetso ya maemo le tikoloho ho rarolla diphephetso.

Ntshetsopele ya temo e tswelang e hlokalang haholo profensing ena; e ka ntshetswa pele ka thuso ya di-robotics, tse ahilweng ho latela maemo a profensi ena. Tsebo ya maemo a mobu, maemo a lehodimo, mefuta ya dipeo, mafu a dijalo, temothuo, tsamaiso ya kgwebo le taolo le thibelo ya boshodu ke dintho tse ka unang molemo ka hara dintho tse itseng tsa 'heritage'.

Meriana ya setso e ka ntlafatswang le yona ke karolo e ntle e ke keng ya fehla mesebetsi feela empa ya tisa tsebo le paballo ya tikoloho. Ho ka kgothaletswa bathuti dithutong tse amehang ho etsa diphuputso ka dimela tse ka fetolelwang merianeng tse fumanehang ka hara profensi.

Dipapadi tsa Setso tse tshwanang le diketo, morabaraba, tjhekwane, sekotompana, jwalojwalo di ka fetolelwa habonolo tsebedisong ya di-computer ke batho ba batjha ba ahang mekgwa ya di-computer ya tshebetso le 'ditshebediso tsa yona. Sena se ka atolosa tsebo ya barutwana le bathuti dithutong tse tshwanang le dipalo le dithuto tsa Mahlale a Tlhaho.

Sepakapaka (Space) le dibopeho tsa sona tse tshwanang le kgwedi le dinaledi ke karolo ya Tsebo ya Setso, mme tsebo le dithuto tsa sepakapaka di ka thusa haholo ho lepa maemo a lehodimo, phethophetho le paballo ya ona. Sena se ka thusa ho thibela dikoduwa tse tshwanang le merwallo e sa tswa etsahala KwaZulu-Natal. Batho ba Batsho ba lokela ho kena ka setotswana tse bong ya ditaba tse, ho ena le ho shebana le boithabiso bo sa yeng kae nakong ya Kgwedi ya Bojalefa.

Kgwedi ena ya bojalefa e ka sebediswa ka tselo e ntle, e nepahetseng; eo ka yona mafapha ohle a mmuso a ka fanang ka tlhahisoleseding ho setjhaba, haholoholo ho batjha ho bopa moelelo o motjha wa Kgwedi ya Bojalefa le tshebetso ya dintho tsa bojalefa ho ntshetsa setjhaba pele.

The dust just can't settle Provincial conference woes

There are already cries of incompetence, unjust and unfair processes happening towards the scheduled Provincial Conference. The audit process, inexperience and unfairness of task teams, regional and provincial interim bodies, out-mandated branches, unconstitutional BBGM's and a kaleidoscope of other queries saddle the province.

The dust just can't settle in the Free State for the ANC.

As other provinces ready themselves for the national ANC National Conference, the province that offered its belly for the birth of the African National Congress, Free State, is in disarray, with seemingly remote possibility of holding its Conference without controversy.

While there is hope that the Conference will take place, there is no guarantee that the confrontation and belligerent mood will pass it through as having gone through fair and just processes as outlined by the relevant organisational structures and the Constitution. The mood is just too obnoxious among 'leaders' of the ANC in the province.

Though some will say that the many slates that emerge for leadership positions is a sign of a healthy and maturing democratic process, the situation is far from healthy. It is best explained by the Sesotho saying 'Dintja tsa setsomi di jana maro', for unity

and rebuilding process seem to have taken back stage or suspended, while the fight for leadership positions have clearly taken centre stage, with nuances of previous contested constitutional processes. Where unity and rebuilding process is mentioned, it seems it is a mere conformity rather than commitment. The painful irony is seeing some of the known people who are the weakest link in the ANC (including some in the IPC), tongue in cheek, talking about unity, while the opposite is true.

The deafening noises in social media about which slate is best does not augur well for the province. It clearly indicates the deep-seated malady in the organisation. A sudden shift of attention is perceptible; akin to soldiers abandoning their posts for civilian opportunities. Little attention, if any, is given to the organisational work as crafted in the Constitution, policies and outlined in the committees of the IPC.

The importance of uniting and rebuilding the ANC seem to have taken a backstage with prospective 'leaders' running helter-skelter across the length and breadth of the province to lure and prepare ignorant members to vote for them into leadership positions. Little is said about the ideological and programmatic tasks of the ANC in meeting these members. It is more about control over the organisation to access resources.

With the phenomenon of (political) *posting turtle*, having been a common feature of the ANC Free State politics in the past, it still haunts the province to this day - with people having been thrust in the IPC with no merit at all, not to mention any vetting process as many would have failed entry in the august interim body.

While the intervention of the NEC through the SGO is most welcome, and hopefully will be able to reign in some of the Machiavellian antics by some of the 'leaders', the horses have bolted! Errant leaders and members have already spoken about disrupting and disputing the processes towards or beyond the Provincial Conference, whether due processes prevailed or not.

For the ANC to find true unity there will be some casualties in this political maelstrom; first, the organisation itself, the membership collective and individual members. And perhaps when the dust finally settles, true calm will descend upon the ANC in the province. And perhaps, true cadres of the ANC, will cause the ANC to reign supreme again!

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SPECIAL INVESTIGATING UNIT SOUTH AFRICA

Special Investigating Unit

Credit; Vuk'uzenzele, Sept.2022 Edition1

Koduwa ya Jagersfontein

Ho phatlaha ha letamo la morafa Jagersfontein ho bakile tahlehelo e ke keng ya lekgwa ya bophelo ba moahi e mong, mme ho sa ntse ho batlwa ba bang ba baahi ba amehileng.

Ho phatlaha hona ho boetse ho bakile tahlehelo le tshenyho e kgolo ya thepa le marangrang a mmuso le ho batho. Empa enngwe tshenyho e kgolo e entsweng ke ho phatlaha ha letamo lena ke tshenyho le tshilafatso ya tikoloho. Ho tla nka nako e telele ho hlwekisa tikoloho le ho e kgotlisetsa maemong a yona a tlhaho.

Ho hlakile hore koduwa ena e bakilwe ke meharo ya bokapitale ya beng ba merafo le bohle ba amanang le morafa, ba sa kang ba tsotella polokeho ya batho, dimela le diphoofole esita le tikoloho. Ka sehlohong ho bona ke ho lelekisa phaello le ho ithuisa ka matla a basebetsi le lefa la tlhaho la baahi ba tulo ena. Bohle ba amehang tsamaisong le kunong ya ho rafswa ha mahakwe a bohlokwa tulong ena, ba lokela ho jariswa molato le ho lefella tahlehelo le tshenyho tse etsahetseng bohlasweng le ho se tsotelleng ha bona. Mmuso le ona o lokela ho tiisa tekolong le taolong ya induseri ya merafo.

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Currently, an unequaled body of progressive thoughts on enquiry and preservation of heritage in the province, Bofihla museum's endeavours echo relevance and truth at the time when trails of our past seem to sink deeper into oblivion. Their efforts to fathom out the truth give hope ...

BOFIHLA Museum

on preserving heritage resources and educating the public

The Heritage Restoration and Preservation Programme, is a programme of Bofihla Museum NPC and the intention herewith, is to stir a search into the indigenous African heritage, and attempt to preserve as much achievable, the tangible collection of artefacts and stories that defines Africans. With a thorough emphasis put on the achievements, the journey and literature of blacks and the Basotho in particular. We therefore collect and display for generations' consumption, our achieved findings. This, with hope that the collection may revive the genuine Africanism within us and perhaps help restore and remind us of our "botho/ubuntu", a guide that has maintained our survival thus.

The primary objective of Bofihla Museum is to remind, educate, commemorate and preserve.

We need to be constantly reminded that despite our sorrowful past, the sacrifices of those from whom the baton is received, needs to serve a reminder and be preserved for its worth. "A nation that does not acknowledge its heritage, will perish". It is a verified fact that Africa has over the last four centuries faced too many unfortunate and painful inhumane episodes which have been served on its people. We have and unfortunately continue to see and experience many afflictions no natural being should endure and it is time we bellow, "Enough". Africans anywhere in the world have and are daily exposed and made to accept sub-human realities such as slavery (institutional or otherwise), colonialism, pandemics, wars, economic inequalities, racism and many other atrocities disguised as goodwill, which governs our slow progression. Our role as the custodians of this rich heritage and unfortunate past, is to boldly collect all undiluted realities and verifiable facts, and pass them

over as education to embolden our future.

We intend to educate. Our exhibition is designed to generally inspire black people, Basotho in particular. This Exhibition is part of a programme for a formally designed museum intended for installation in Qwaqwa. At present, the programme is a pop-up exhibition, a temporary exhibition set up installed at different location for purposes of education and heritage and language preservation.

Keeping up with the theme of the planned museum; A large percentage of the Heritage Restoration and Preservation Programme display presentation will be in Sesotho.

To commemorate: Chief amongst our exhibition are rare clay sculptures and paint artworks by the late Ntate Gibson Mokhachane, one of the unsung heroes and talents to have come out of the Free State. A rare talent and a Mosotho who despite difficulties faced by African artists even in the modern society, pursued and maintained consistent presentations and restrained the discipline.

Our introductory Programme is about heritage, the history of Basotho and their culture, the story of Qwaqwa and its evolution, the formation of the African union, the history of South Africa, colonialism, discriminative economy and education.

Our primary Exhibition is not limited to heritage preservation but shall also highlight issues on human rights. There is no such a programme in the Free State Province. Such an initiative was necessitated by the unfortunate reality of there being limited museums, programmes and exhibitions intent on promoting indigenous knowledge within the province, especially in the rural or previously disadvantaged landscape.

Through the Programme, we aim to pursue the preservation and promotion of culture and knowledge.

Our goal is to positively contribute to the area's education, tourism, and hospitality sector. This is highlighted through our collection of artefacts, apparels and instruments on display.

Our goal is of creating a museum synonymous with quality display and well-researched data. Through this Exhibition, we hope to revive the spirit of 'ubuntu', to encourage and highlight the value of patience,

self-tolerance and patriotism amongst the communities in a plight to suppress the prevalent state of hopelessness developing, especially amongst the youth.

(CREDITS: BOFIHLA MUSEUM)

Efforts to formalise waste reclaimers

As South Africa promotes a sustainable approach to waste management, the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) plans to collaborate with waste reclaimer organisations to further integrate them into circular economy waste streams.

"Government, industry and civil society recognise the important role waste reclaimers play in the diversion of valuable resources away from landfills, and the need to formalise and protect these livelihoods and the circular economy they promote," Minister of Forestry, Fisheries and Environment, Barbara Creecy, said.

She said actors in the informal sector need to be educated on the differences between recyclable and compostable material, as well as the best practice with regards to identifying, collecting and storing the different materials.

It is estimated that there are between 60 000 and 90 000 informal waste reclaimers working at the heart of South Africa's recycling economy, recovering mostly paper and packaging waste from households and businesses.

Data published by the packaging sector, prior to the Extended Producer Responsibility Regulations coming into effect, estimated that waste reclaimers collect 80-90% of post-consumer paper and packaging for recycling.

The Minister said the planned training and awareness programmes will make a great contribution to the formalisation of this often under-recognized and undervalued sector.

"A notable feature of the agreement between the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the Government of South Africa and the Government of Japan, is the recognition of the informal sector's role in waste management and the critical link it provides between households and recycling enterprises," Creecy said. This partnership comes after a bilateral meeting was held between President Cyril Ramaphosa and the late Prime Minister of Japan, Shinzo Abe, on 29 June 2019, prior to the G20 Osaka Summit.

During that meeting, the Prime Minister committed that Japan would make funds available to assist



Minister Barbara Creecy

South Africa in addressing the leakage of plastic waste into the environment, especially in the marine environment.

This commitment has been fulfilled, as the CSIR has received biodegradation assessment laboratory equipment from Japan, which includes a respirometer, an automated titration system and an

waste disposal beyond landfilling. In this regard the reduction and recycling of waste plays an important role," Creecy said. Government aims to divert 40% of waste from landfills within five years through reuse, recycling, recovery and alternative waste treatment. "We aim to reduce the current amount of waste by about 25% over the same period and ensure a further 20% of waste is reused in the economic value chain. "Government has over the past year introduced Extended Producer Responsibility schemes for the packaging, eWaste and lighting sectors. We are currently consulting on extending these schemes for batteries, pesticides and lubricant oils," Creecy said.

Regulations for organic waste treatment, as well as the composting of organic waste, were published earlier this year for implementation. This will help ensure that organic waste, including food waste, is diverted from landfills and used in



Best practice to identify, collect and store the different materials.

elemental analyser.

This will enable the CSIR, through its Biodegradation Facility, to test and verify biodegradation claims of alternative materials, including compostable plastics, as viable alternatives for problematic products.

The services that will be on offer through the donation will broaden transparency and ensure product claims can be tested in accordance with environmental labelling standards. At the same time, the South African Bureau of Standards is currently in the process of developing local standards for biodegradable packaging. "Inadequate waste management poses a significant threat to our environment, causing pollution to soil and ground water and undermining ecosystem functions and services.

"To improve waste management in South Africa, we have to progressively increase the number of households with access to weekly waste collection, improve landfill compliance and look to the future of

composting and other sustainable technologies. According to the Minister, consumers are increasingly conscious of the impact of their choices on the environment and consequently, are constantly in search of products that are more environmentally friendly.

"At present, bio-plastics represent less than 1% of plastics produced annually. However, rising demand, and an increase in more sophisticated applications means production capacity is set to increase. Bioplastic alternatives exist for many current plastic products, and we expect consumer choice to drive their mainstreaming and increased uptake over time," the Minister said.

Minister of Higher Education, Science and Innovation, Dr Blade Nzimande, and Creecy officiated the handover of the biodegradation assessment laboratory equipment to the CSIR in Pretoria.

The event was attended by a high-level delegation consisting of the Ambassador of Japan, Norio Maruyama, senior members from UNIDO, as well as the CSIR CEO, Dr Thulani Dlamini. –

Credits: SAnews.gov.za

Miguel Mario Díaz-Canel Bermúdez

First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and President of the Republic

"Positive parenting, of which so much has been said, is nothing more than educating our daughters and sons from closeness and accompaniment. It is not a matter of excluding the power of blood, of DNA, but of making it compatible with other ways of building maternity and paternity in which sometimes genetics is not involved, but there is plenty of love."

COMMENT



NEWS FROM PARLIAMENT



NCOP CHAIRPERSON RAISES CONCERN OVER ARTICLES OF THE PAP-MALABO PROTOCOL

Cape Town

National Council of Provinces Chairperson, Mr Amos Masondo, has raised concern over various articles of the new Protocol of the Pan-African Parliament (PAP) – Malabo Protocol of 2022.

Chairperson Masondo was speaking at the closing day of the two-day 11th Conference of Speakers of National and Regional Parliaments, held at the PAP headquarters in Midrand yesterday.

He raised concern over the Protocol's Article 5(1)(a) which provides that the National Parliament, or other deliberative body, shall elect from outside its membership five Members to serve in the PAP. The Article places an obligation on National

Parliaments to elect independent people who are not MPs to represent the interest of the country at a continental level. Chairperson Masondo said it was unclear how these independent people would account to Parliament

and what recourse would Parliament have against those independent people if they fail to or refuse to account to Parliament

Also of concern was Article 5(6) which provides that for the avoidance of doubt, an MP from a National Parliament or other deliberative body is eligible to contest an election to the PAP. The Article further provides that, if elected, the Member shall resign from the National Parliament or other deliberative body.

Chairperson Masondo said this leaves the Member with no clear line of accountability because MPs are elected to represent the interests of the people in Parliament and to account for every aspect of their work as the representatives of the people.

Another Article that he raised concern over is Article 10 (1) and (2) which provides that the Pan-African Parliamentarians shall be paid allowances by their respective State Parties.

He said it was unthinkable that State Parties would continue to pay allowances to independent people elected outside the normal electoral processes of the Member State.

Chairperson Masondo said Article 19(2) of the Protocol is one of the very crucial provisions of the reviewed Protocol as it provides that the PAP shall periodically submit a report in writing on its work to National Parliaments for information. He said this was a very important step as it seeks to ensure accountability. The submission of these reports will ensure that National Parliaments are aware of what the PAP is doing, and where necessary, debates the reports of the PAP, said the Chairperson adding that this is a good step as it will ensure accountability and could also assist in popularising the PAP in the Member States and communities.

The Chairperson said Article 4(3) of the revised Protocol brings a huge positive shift from the current one as it aims to address the gender imbalances in the delegation to the PAP. It increases the representation from one female to two and further states that a delegation which does not satisfy this requirement shall not have the right to be accredited for representation in the PAP.

The ratification of the Malabo Protocol will therefore correct the unfair issue of gender imbalance in the delegations of member States to the PAP.

(ISSUED BY THE PARLIAMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA)



Mr. Amos Masondo

This month three years on our news letter continues to provide informative perspectives to our political & community constituency.

The battle of ideas is an important platform for pursuing the national democratic revolution. We also insist on taking a deliberate alliance orientation instead of one sided view of things.

When happy the president of the ANC speaks of us as a governing alliance. A correct view since many of us serve inside the ANC as well as inside the SACP and others come from COSATU ranks.

News of compromised media in our country are disturbing - suggesting that without these modest alternative platforms we are in trouble.

In many public platforms we hear urgent calls for decisive renewal in order for us to confront the growing unacceptable poverty, inequality and unemployment- all three compounded by poor governance, corruption and terrible gender based violence and femicide.

The United States and NATO induced violence, accompanied by sanctions, have created an untenable increase in the cost of living in many parts of the world and sheer tragedy for communities in conflict in Ukraine & Russia. The hubris of imperialist aggression knows no boundaries, has no respect for and difficult relationships with the truth.

It is urgent that we dig ourselves out of the morass we are in assertively for the sake of the people we undertook to work with to liberate ourselves. It is scandalous that we are reported to still have over 3.7 million people in our country and huge cases of malnutrition. Can't we learn from Cuban and the China on how to focus better on these conditions that inspired the revolution. On both literacy and abject poverty the two countries have great examples.

* This month sees a crucial international conference hosted by the Communist Party of the USA (CPUSA) themed 'Dismantling Imperialism in the 21st century toward peace and solidarity.' We will report on it in our next edition.



Flag of African Union and flags of African Member States flags. Pic. creativecommons

* The Malabo Protocol was made into the Constitutive Act of the African Union relating to the Pan-African Parliament and is intended to extend the powers of the PAP into a fully-fledged legislative organ.

The protocol is referred to as Malabo, the capital of Equatorial Guinea in the province of Bioko Norte, following the convention taking place in the city.

Macías Nguema, the first President of Equatorial Guinea, gave the city the name Malabo to demonstrate reverting to authentic African names, moving away from European colonial names.

RULES OF PROCEDURE INSUFFICIENT, RULES COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON MAJOLA SAYS

Cape Town –Parliament's delegate to the Pan-African Parliament (PAP) and Chairperson of the PAP Committee on Rules, Privileges and Discipline, Mr Thembekile Majola, says the current PAP Rules of Procedure are not sufficient and adequate to enable them to reinvigorate the PAP to be a model continental Parliament that is capable of achieving its objectives as espoused by its founding legal frameworks.

The newly elected PAP Bureau, under the leadership of Zimbabwean Senator Chief Fortune Charumbira, has set the revival, renewal, repositioning and reinvigoration of the PAP - which is an important Organ of the African Union - as one of its key strategic objectives.

To kick start the reinvigoration process the PAP's Committee on Rules, Privileges

and Discipline is this week hosting a four-day Consultative Workshop on the Revision of the PAP Rules of Procedure to identify gaps and to close them in order to build a model Parliament that will be a source of pride for the multitudes of ordinary men and women of the continent.

Speaking at the opening day of the workshop yesterday Mr Majola, a representative of the Democratic Alliance in the National Assembly, said the review of the PAP Rules of Procedure is an important linchpin to help the PAP to achieve its strategic objectives.

Mr Majola said the current Rules were silent on how the President or Presiding Officers should deal with Members who display unparliamentary behaviour, like being disorderly, in the House.

He said the collective behavior of MPs, which led to the suspension of the sittings of the PAP's Fourth Ordinary Session in June last year, when there was disagreement on the implementation of the Principle of Rotation didn't inspire confidence to the toiling masses of the African citizens who were following the proceedings. The Rules were also not .

Mr Majola said one of the expected outcomes of the workshop is to help the PAP to review and to strengthen its Rules of Procedure which will help to bring dignity and enforce the decorum of the House and the PAP. "The PAP Rules of Procedure is of cardinal importance to guide our work and to enable us to achieve our objectives as the voice of millions of voiceless citizens of the African Continent," he concluded.

(ISSUED BY THE PARLIAMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA)



JUSTICE FOR SHIREEN ABU AKHLEH

العدل لشيري أبو أكلة

By Dr. Lehlohonolo Kennedy Mahlatsi



The United States has been accused of burying its findings on the killing of Palestinian American journalist Shireen Abu-Akleh, and is facing criticism for issuing statements that appeared to absolve Israel of all responsibility over the killing. In its carefully worded statement regarding its assessment of the killing of Abu Akleh, the State Department announced in July that gunfire from Israeli positions was likely responsible for the death of Shireen Abu Akleh but dismissed the incident as the unintentional "result of tragic circumstances". The statement was rebuked by the family, as well as Palestinian activists who accused Washington of trying to bury the issue by releasing its assessment on 4 July, a public holiday in the US. In their letter, the family, including Abu Akleh's brother Anton and his children, called on the State Department to retract their statement, saying it is "not based on any credible assessment".

The family also demanded US President Joe Biden meet with them during his visit to Israel in July, and accused his administration of "skulking toward the erasure of any wrongdoing by Israeli forces," following a US assessment that the killing was unintentional. In their letter addressed to President Biden and US Secretary of State Antony Blinken, the family wrote that:

"We, the family of Shireen Abu Akleh, write to express our grief, outrage and sense of betrayal concerning your administration's abject response to the extrajudicial killing of our sister and aunt by Israeli forces on May 11, 2022, while on assignment in the occupied Palestinian city of Jenin in the West Bank". "Your administration has thoroughly failed to meet the bare minimum expectation held by a grieving family - to ensure a prompt, thorough, credible, impartial, independent, effective and transparent investigation that leads to true justice and accountability for Shireen's killing.

Since the killing, several investigations by Middle East Eye, The Washington Post, The New York Times, as well as international bodies and the United Nations, concluded that Israeli forces had in fact likely killed Abu Akleh. In June, two dozen US senators called

on Biden to ensure Washington was "directly involved" in investigating Abu Akleh's killing. Secretary of State Antony Blinken called Israeli Defence Minister Benny Gantz and asked him to publish the final conclusions of the Israeli investigation into the journalist's death as soon as possible. He also asked for a review of the Israeli forces' rules of engagement in the West Bank, saying it would be a step toward accountability.

Blinken told Gantz he thinks that either the rules of engagement were not followed or they need to be reviewed if an Israeli soldier shot Abu Akleh while she wore a bulletproof vest that was marked "press". Blinken's call with Gantz took place after he met with Abu Akleh's family in Washington. The family came to the US capital to meet with the Secretary of State after Biden ignored a call to visit the family during his visit to Jerusalem. Abu Akleh's niece Lina said during a press conference following the family's meeting with Blinken.

"Any family of a US citizen who is killed abroad expects their government to put their resources behind an investigation. This is the very least the Biden administration must do,"

Israeli authorities released early this month the results of their investigation into the killing. Witnesses, Al Jazeera, and numerous investigations by the United Nations, human rights groups, and media organisations have found that an Israeli soldier shot Abu Akleh. The Israeli investigation said that its soldiers had come under fire from Palestinian fighters at the scene, a claim that has not been corroborated by footage of the incident. "It is not possible to unequivocally determine the source of the gunfire which hit and killed Ms. Abu Akleh," the report said, adding that it remains a "possibility" that she "was hit by bullets fired by armed Palestinian gunmen". The report further concluded that "After a comprehensive examination of the incident, and based on all the findings, the Military Advocate General found that under the circumstances of the case, there is no suspicion of a criminal offense that justifies the opening of a Military Police investigation".

Multiple detailed investigations, including by

the United Nations, the Palestinian Authority (PA), and several media outlets, including CNN and The Associated

Press news agency, found that Abu Akleh was definitively shot by Israeli fire and that there were no Palestinian fighters at the scene when she was killed. US Senator Chris Van Hollen rejected an Israeli army report that said a soldier likely killed Palestinian American journalist Shireen Abu Akleh by accident during a gun battle with armed Palestinians. He said the claim was not supported by evidence. He tweeted that "The crux of the 'defence' in this IDF report is that a soldier was 'returning fire' from militants.... investigations by the New York Times, the Associated Press, CNN, the Washington Post, and the United Nations found "no such firing at the time". He concluded that "This, underscores need for independent US inquiry into this American journalist's death."

The family of Abu Akleh rejected the results of Israel's official investigation into the slaying of the world-renowned Al Jazeera journalist. Lina Abu Akleh tweeted that: "We could never expect any type of accountability or legitimate investigation from the very entity responsible for gunning down an unarmed and clearly identifiable journalist,"

The American government has a variety of means that might be used as leverage over Israeli policies. US political, diplomatic, economic, and military support of Israel has been crucial to that country since its creation. Economic assistance began in 1948 and was gradually increased until it ended in 2008, when Israel agreed it no longer needed it. Since then, however, Israel has continued to benefit from US laws specifically designed to encourage private financial support—for example, the granting of "non-profit" status to pro-Israeli US organizations, making contributions to them tax deductible.

Beginning in 1959 at a relatively low level, it was greatly increased by the Nixon administration in 1974 and the Reagan administration in the early 1980s. Currently, Israel gets \$3.8 billion annually, in a program begun by the Obama administration in 2016

and scheduled to continue until 2026, an amount that accounts for about a fifth of Israel's defence budget. As in the case of economic assistance, the real value of US military support of Israel is much higher, in the first instance because the American government is committed to maintaining Israel's technological military superiority over the Arab states; for just one example, in the Middle East only Israel is allowed to buy the most advanced US fighter jets. Beyond that, the United States holds regular joint military exercises with Israel, and the two countries work closely together on military planning, research, and intelligence. Altogether, the various direct forms of US economic and military aid to Israel are estimated to total over \$140 billion, making that country the largest recipient of US foreign aid since World War II.

On 11 May 2022, apartheid Israeli forces killed the beloved and highly respected Palestinian-American journalist, Shireen Abu Akleh, in the occupied Palestinian city of Jenin. Abu Akleh and a group of other journalists, who were wearing blue flak jackets and helmets marked as 'PRESS', were stationed near an entrance to Jenin refugee camp when they came under fire from Israeli forces.

Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas awarded Abu Akleh posthumously with the highest honour—"the Star of Jerusalem" medal in appreciation of her distinguished media role in defence of her homeland and the cause of its people, as well as for her courage, dedication and professional commitment in supporting the legitimate struggle of our people.,

The mere fact that she was also wearing her helmet when she was shot, it is clear that whoever killed her was intending to hit her in an unprotected area. This makes it obvious that she was targeted by Israeli snipers. This is so despite the Israel's immediate desperate efforts to muddy the waters about who was responsible for the murder. Indeed, Abu Akleh was most likely shot precisely because she was a high-profile Al Jazeera reporter, known for her fearless reporting of Israeli crimes. Both the army and its soldiers bear grudges, and they have lethal weapons with which to settle scores. The renowned journalist was known and highly regarded by viewers across the Arab world, particularly in Palestine, where her death has resonated with people from across the political and social spectrum. Her assassins must face the full might of the law

Dr Lehlohonolo Kennedy Mahlatsi
SACP Free State PEC Member, writes in his personal capacity

She wanted to help - reach out to motivate people, especially women, to emerge from their loss and trauma. In her quest to do so, she stumbled on a creative way of doing this by writing a book titled idea to write a book "The stories of loss: you are not alone". The beginning of her tireless service to women started in earnest at that point.

A social worker by profession Dr Shirley Hugo Shirley started working as a social worker at Bloemfontein Child and Welfare Society in 1994 and then joined Vista University, Bloemfontein in 1995 as a student counsellor. Four years later she opened a private practice to provide counselling services after hours. The practice was licensed in 1999.

Dr Shirley Hugo embarked on a research on how to assist widows. Her research centred around the needs of the African young widows and to develop a programme that will assist them, with them. "The book motivated me to find out how to assist widows. She says,

Tireless service to women

The remarkable story of Dr Shirley Hugo

"I wanted to research the needs of the African young widows and develop a programme with them. I went to University of the Western Cape where I started my studies and was groomed as a cadre of Women Unite programme. Women Unite taught us the struggles of women and the need to unite as women.

She obtained her first degree in B.A. Social Work from the University of Western Cape in 1994, and has just obtained a doctorate degree in the same discipline from the same university. She says of this branch of Humanity Studies: "Social work has taught me that women are more burdened than visible seen, but most don't speak up. It starts at home with various roles, then the community with societal expectations and even in the



On her recent graduation, she poses with husband, Mr. Bathini Hugo in the precinct of UWC.

boardrooms in the workplace. Women therefore need empowerment to cope in their various roles."

She says people, women in particular, can improve their lot and use their influence to make the country a better place to live in by asking for information, networking and capacitating themselves. Those in senior positions and those in positions of power, she says, should advocate for women empowerment, benefits in the workplace and capacity building in skills to develop women. She urges those with information to share, support and mentor others.

She juggles her family life with her work as a Chief Director: Specialist Social Services in the Eastern Cape Department of Social Development. She says her family and extended e supported her through her studies and have been her pillar of strength; her neighbourhood (in Bloemfontein) where the seed of social work services germinated had been helpful and encouraging as well.

The book is available from Exclusive Book Stores. People also welcome to contact me on 0732458417 for copies. I am also available on whatsapp.



Emazweni! Iyo bakhala ngayo Iyo bakhala ngayo i-Freedom Charter

By Ben Sedlane



Many years ago, this song, *Emazweni! Iyo bakhala ngayo! Iyo bakhala ngayo – I Freedom Charter*, was sung across the breadth and length of the country; and even far beyond the borders of our country.

The melodies of this song always resonate through the veins, and arouse the anxiety that indeed, the struggle still continues up until the people of South Africa, led by the **united ANC** fully achieved what the Freedom Charter promised them when the people declared that **“These Freedoms, we will fight for, side by side, throughout our lives, until we have won our liberty”**.

The song is an expression of how the people of our country and beyond cherish the Freedom Charter. The ideation behind the Freedom Charter firstly emerged during the ANC Cape Province conference held at Cradock in 1953. In his Presidential address, Professor Z K Matthews, posited the following ... “I wonder whether the time has not come for the African National Congress to consider the question of convening a national convention, a congress of the people, representing all the people of this country irrespective of race or colour, to draw up a Freedom Charter for the democratic South Africa of the future”.

Out of that statement, the Freedom Charter was born; which later became the beacon of hope to all freedom loving South Africans. It has to be a common cause that this beacon of hope to so many people needed to be embraced in our daily struggles as the torch bearer. This torch bearer which was conceptualised in the conference which one can term a seminal moment in the history of our country and the ANC, require men and women of character to ensure that those clauses as espoused in it (Freedom Charter) are fulfilled.

This year marks the 67th and 110th anniversaries of the Freedom Charter and ANC respectively. These two apex anniversaries are celebrated during the year which was declared **“The Year of Unity and Renewal to Defend and Advance South Africa’s Democratic Gains”** by the ANC. Prettifying these two anniversaries, the NEC in earnest saw the need to infuse **renewal** in its 2022 January 8 statement and move further by calling us to **defend and advance South Africa’s democratic gains**. **“I wonder whether the time has**

not come for the African National Congress to consider the question of convening a national convention, a congress of the people, representing all the people of this country irrespective of race or colour, to draw up a Freedom Charter for the democratic South Africa of the future”.

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The question will be **how are these two anniversaries link to the Freedom Charter?** As the ANC celebrate its 110th anniversary, having championed the Freedom Charter from its inception; this year, as we celebrate the 67th anniversary of the Freedom Charter, we are called upon to defend and advance the democratic gains, which were achieved by the ANC led government, and again called to **renew the ANC**. Thus, for us to still continue to strive for the achievement of the Freedom Charter’s declaration, **“These Freedoms, we will fight for, side by side, throughout our lives, until we have won our liberty”**, we are called to **renew the ANC**.

upon us as we prepare for the 55th National Conference of the ANC, that to continue defending our democratic gains, the forthcoming National Conference need to **renew the ANC** for us to heed the call made 67 years ago when South Africans who gathered in Kliptown declared to the world to know that **“These Freedoms, we will fight for, side by side, throughout our lives, until we have won our liberty”**.

Notably, this dialectical link permeates Invariably as we approach the conferences of the ANC, because of their magnitude and importance we are preoccupied mainly by the elections (acknowledging that elections are part of the conference); let’s circumvent to be largely caught up in the election quandary.

The January 8 statement calls on us to **renew the ANC and defend our democratic gains**. Our mission to renew the ANC has to inhabit the centre stage of the conference. Thus, the conduit for the ANC to live the dreams of our revolutionary ancestors, who 67 years ago, gathered in Kliptown to upset the brutal and heinous tide of apartheid government for the sake of our country and the people. At this hour, we can’t afford to change the novel script of the Freedom Charter; rather we have to add our footprints to it in order for the coming generation to jealously guard against its distractors. Furthermore, let’s

use our energy to make the forthcoming 55th National conference a historic gathering which will, at its conclusion, have answered and set a long-lasting prognosis for the people of South Africa, and leave up to the spirit and letter of this year January 8 statement’s clarion call.

Let us all, who have swelled the ranks of this giant movement, unite with single purpose and desire as we work towards the 55th National conference of the ANC in December 2022.

As we do that, let’s sing together the song **Emazweni! Iyo bakhala ngayo – I Freedom charter**, this will revive our revolutionary spirit on our quest to the **renewal and rebuilding of the ANC**.

MATLA!

(Ben Sedlane is a political analyst. The following are some of his qualifications: Advanced Diploma in Public Administration (UFS), B.Tech: Public Management (CUT), Certificate in Government Communications & Marketing (Wits University)

Cuba-China cooperation leads to vaccine breakthrough

By Sara Flounders Workers World

(... Continued)

Cooperation creates solutions

Economies based on social planning and public ownership of major industries have the ability to develop solutions through strategies impossible to be used by privately owned industries. Socialist countries have the capacity to seek common solutions to global challenges through cooperation and solidarity.

China has provided over 2 billion vaccine doses and an array of other supplies and assistance to more than 150 countries, regions and international organizations during the pandemic.

Cuba — despite the U.S. blockade, its small size of 11 million people and its limited resources — has continued its highly developed medical research and sent more than 40 medical teams to more than 30 countries to fight COVID-19. Cuban and Chinese medical teams have maintained coordination in many developing countries and contributed jointly to the fight against COVID-19.

The U.S. corporate media has sought to discredit and undermine this solidarity and discredit the extensive medical treatment that is generously provided by these two socialist-oriented countries. But the capitalist U.S. cannot match their accomplishments. Instead, it can only impose sanctions in a desperate effort to halt their steady progress.

The world needs far more cooperation and joint efforts to overcome the immediate pandemic and the environmental crisis and health problems of the future. Increasingly countries hobbled by U.S. economic sanctions see that cooperation is the way to survive.

Decades of cooperation

The decades of cooperation between Cuba and China is summarized in a report jointly written by Carlos Miguel Pereira Hernández, of the Embassy of the Republic of Cuba to the People’s Republic of China, and Huiyao Wang and Dr. Lu Miao, of the Center for China and Globalization (CCG) in Beijing.

“Cuba and China, a Paradigmatic Partnership in a Changing World Context” outlines their potential to strengthen public health cooperation, promote health services and build production and trade of medicines. The report explains that mutual solidarity and support can turn the joint fight against COVID-19 into a new symbol of friendship and an example of both bilateral and global cooperation:

“The high-level bilateral political relationship and the unwavering friendship between the two communist parties, governments and people allow us to continue to strengthen a strategic alliance and a special relationship. As socialist countries . . . Cuba and China have unlimited potential, which both sides must take advantage of for the benefit of our people and humanity.”

As the report summarizes, the connection between the two revolutions for socialism dates to September 2, 1960, when

revolutionary Cuba broke relations with Taiwan and recognized the People’s Republic of China.

In November 1960, an official government economic delegation led by revolutionary leader Ernesto “Che” Guevara visited China, where he was received by Chairman Mao Zedong and other Chinese leaders. The governments of the two countries signed their first economic and technological cooperation agreement more than 60 years ago.

Today, many Chinese companies are involved in priority projects in Cuba, and many of these projects are linked to the construction and modernization of infrastructure, telecommunications, renewable energies and the tourism sector.

Sharing biotechnology

The Joint Group for Biotechnological Cooperation Cuba-China reflects this bilateral cooperation in the biotechnology and biopharmaceutical sector. This has reached unprecedented levels, with both countries determined to continue expanding for the benefit of both peoples. BioCubaFarma promotes cooperation and business with Chinese companies and institutions in the field of biotechnology and pharma industry. The relationship advances product development to gain faster registration approvals for its products in China. BCF is working with local Chinese governments in four cities: Chengdu, Yongzhou, Shanghai and Changchun, as well as with universities and institutes to foster innovation by setting up research-and-development centers and joint laboratories.

Three Chinese/Cuban ventures are making important contributions to human health and agriculture: Biotech Pharmaceutical in Beijing, Changchun Heber Biological Technology in Jilin province and Shandong Lukang Heber in Shandong province. These develop innovative treatments for diseases of high incidence like cancer, diabetes and hepatitis and have transferred a total of 10 technologies to China thus far. Cooperation for the future of humanity Cuba and China’s practical cooperation has extended to fields of agriculture, biotechnology, biomedicine, neurosciences and nanosciences. It includes climate change, natural resources and environment, scientific and technological parks and programs to develop young talent.

Capitalism’s drive to maximize profits every quarter means that the system has no structure capable of overall long-term planning. The economic system itself requires ruthless competition. No matter how needed, cooperation is impossible. The growing scientific cooperation of China and Cuba represents a hopeful future for humanity. Global problems can be solved. What is required is economic planning, cooperation and sharing of scientific knowledge and technology.



Re kgaba ka Diratswana



Mapotso Kena, Ph.D., Plant Pathology

O re fa dikeletso tsa tjalo e atlehileng ya meroho le dijalo tse ding diratswananeng tsa hae. *Ditaba tsena di fetolwetse le ho ngolwa ka Sesotho e le tsela ya ho ntshetsa pele le ho kgothaletsa ho bala puo ya Sesotho.

Tlhahiso ya meroho

(Di tswa kgatisong e fetileng)

Beet e ka jalwa neng?

*Qala mokgahlelo wa pele wa tjalo ya beet ha selemo se thwasa, hang ha mobu o sebetseha. Jala ka tatellano, bekeng tse ding le tse ding tse 2 -3 ho fihlela mahareng a lehlabula. Ho jala ka tatellano hlabula ho ka etswa ha feela temperetjhara e sa fete ntlha ya motjhesa ya 24°C.

*Moo mobu o leng bonyane ntlheng ya motjheso ya 10°C, peo e kgona ho mela matsatsing a 5 ho isa ho a 8. Athe mobung o ntlha ya motjheso e leng ka tlase ho moo ho

ka nka dibeke tse 2 ho isa ho tse 3 hore peo e mele.

Temoso: Hore peo e mele kapele, kapa ha eba o jala sebakeng seo mongobo le pula di fokolang, inela peo metsing dihora tse 24 pele o jala.

*Bakeng sa kotulo ya hwetla, jala peo ya beet mobung ho tloha bohareng ba hlabula ho isa qalong ya hwetla, o qala dibekeng tse ka bang 4 ho isa ho tse 6 pele ho ho lala ha serame.

* Beet e jalwang hlabula e ka kotulwa ho tloha mahareng a Pudungwane.

Beetroots e holang:

Peonyana e nngwe le enngwe e sosobaneng ya beet ke sehlopha sa 'peo tse 2 ho isa ho tse 4, kahoo dimela tse nyenyane tsa beet di lokela ho fokotswa moo di metseng. Hona ho etsa hore metso ya tsona e hole hantle.

Temoso: Ha ho fokotswa dimela tsena tse nyane moo di metseng teng ho lokelwa ho elwa hloko hore ho se utlwise methatswana ya tse ding tse salang bohloko. Ho ka mpa ha kgaolwa lekgabanyana la tsona (le ka jewang).

*Dimelana tsena di ka kwahelwa le ho nosetswa ka mehla ka metsi a seng mangata bekeng. Beet e lokela ho ba le mongobo o mongata hore e tle hole hantle.

*Hlaola ha ho hlokeha, empa hlokomela ha o hlaola thoko ho beet e nyenyane; e na le metso e sa tebang e ka tshwenyehang ha bobebe.

* Beet e ka kwahelwa ho thibela dikokwanyana tse nyenyane tse ka hlaselang mahlaku a yona.

*Ha ho hloka hake ho tlatsela ka manyolo, athe tshebediso ya dijo tse nyenyane tsa tlatselo (micronutrients) ho ntlafatsa tatso le boholo ba beet. Ha e ba o sebedisa manyolo, e la hloko ka tshebediso ya nitrogen; nitrogen e ngata e baka lekgaba le lehlo le le talana empa dikotolana tsa beet tsona di ba nyenyane ka tlasa mobu.

Kotulo

*Nako ya ho butswa ha mefuta e mengatanyana ya beet e atisa ho ba pakeng tsa matsatsi a 55 le a 70. Ka mantse a mang beet e ka lengwa ho le ho kotulwa kwedding tse pedi ka mora hore e jalwe.

*Kotula beetroot ha e le boholo ba bolo ya kolofa kapa e le kholwanyana; hobane ha e le kgolo ho feta e ba thata le ho ba le metsoboya e mengata.

*Nolofatsa mobu e be o e hula ho tswa mobung.

* Ekga lekgasi la beet nako e nngwe le enngwe, ho tloha hao fokotsa lekgaba la sethopo. Ekga lehlaku kapa a mabedi a hodileng semeleng se seng le se seng sa beet, empa se ke wa kotula kapa ho kga ho feta tekano kaha dikotolana di ke ke tsa bopeha ka ntle ho lekgaba, kahoo ho lokelwa ho siwa a mang bakeng sa popeho ya dikotolana.



Kgolo e phethahetseng e bonahala ka lekgaba le dikotola tse hodileng ka tekano. PIC. WIKIPEDIA

Moralo wa 1 - Dikokwanyana tse tshwenyang

Dikokwanyana tse tshwenyang	Mofuta	Matshwao	Taolo/Pheko
Leaf miners	Kokwanyana	Ho petsoha ho ho sesane mahlakung ho yang kwana le kwana ho bakwang ke dibokwana tse entseng ditselana ka hara mahlaku	Kgaola mahlaku a tshwaeditsweng; Hlaola; Kwahela dijalo, Phethola mobu e sa le nako sehlang sa ho jala; jala ka mokgwa wa phaphanyetsano ya dijalo
Wireworms	Kokwanyana	Peo e hontsweng; dimelana tse jeweng; mahlaku a sa holeng kapa a omelang; metso e jeweng; 'kutu/dikotolana tse phuntsweng mekoti	Tjheha dibokwana tsena ka ho tjheka mekotjana, e be o e tlatsa ka peo ya dinawa tse melang/dierekisi/ karolwana ya ditapole. Kwahela mobu ka se ka kwahelang. Ka mora' beke e le nngwe kwaholla mme e be o bolaya dibokwana tsohle tse bakaneng moo. Jala peo mobung o futhumetseng hore peo e mele ka pele. Etsa hore metsi a fete ha bonolo mobung. Ntsha masalla a dijalo. Jala ka mokgwa wa phaphanyetsano ya dijalo.
Flea beetles	Kokwanyana	Masobana a manyenyane a managata mahlakung, jwaloka ha e ka a phuntswa ke dikulo tse lehlohojane (shotgun)	Kwahela ka sekwahelo sa dijalo; kwahela (mahlaku a shweleng); Jala mmoho dijalo tsa dipalesa tsa sebaka seo tsa tlhaho tse tlang ho ba kgohedi ho dikokwanyana tse molemo dijalong tsena

Moralo wa 2: Mafu

Mafu	Mofuta	Matshwao	Taolo/Pheko
Cercospora leaf spot	Fungus (Hlobo)	Cercospora e rata maemo a futhumetseng a mongobo le nakong ya bosiu. Mahlaku a ba le matheba a mangata a masootho ka sedikadikwe se sefubedu bo thothofa ka thoko, se eketsehlang ka boholo e be matheba a maputswa ka mmala; bohare ba ona e ba bo a phunyeha, ho sala sedikadikwe moo letheba le neng le le teng.	Tlosa kapa senya dijalo tse tshwaeditsweng; hlaola; se ke wa nosetsa dijalo ka hodimo; ela hloko hore dijalo di fumana moya o lekaneng; jala ka mokgwa wa phaphanyetsano ya dijalo
Cucumber mosaic virus (CMV)	Virus (Kokwanahloko)	Dijalo tse ngata the tshwaeditsweng di ba le tshitiso ya kgolo, di ba le matheba a matala / a masehla / a masweu kapa didikadikwe mahlakung; mahlaku a holang a sothehile kapa a sa otlohang.	Tlosa kapa senya dijalo tse tshwaeditsweng; kgetha peo e kgonang ho emela mahlako mme e netefaditswe ho hloka kokwanahloko; haeba o sebedisa peo e bolokilweng hae, e inele metsing a tjhesang (60°C) pele o e kenya mobung; sebedisa disebediswa tse kwahelang dijalo; hlwekisa disebediswa ho bolaya dikokwanahloko ho tsona, hlaola; fedisa dikokwanyana (aphids) tse jarang lefu lena. Kwahela ka mahlaku a dijalo tse shweleng.

HOPE FOR GLADSTONE

Agricultural Cooperative, *Green Golden Grey Agriculture Cooperative* in Gladstone, continues to do well amid many challenges confronting the village. They have this year managed to make significant harvest of potatoes that they planted on a 2 hectare field and sold locally, and in Botshabelo as well as in Bloemfontein.

Mr David Sekee, a member of the cooperative, partly attributes their good harvest to the cooperation they have with among others Central University of

Technology's Enactus agricultural programme. He says they are beginning to see success after many years of struggling and hope to multiply their success in the coming seasons.

Gladstone village is one of the 14 villages South of Thaba Nchu. It is the biggest and centrally located. It has about 378 unfenced hectares plough field. Sekee believes that agriculture has a potential to reduce poverty and hunger, and create a meaningful economy in the impoverished area. He says there is a great potential of job creation for residents in the villages, especially for young people. However it requires deliberate investment in agriculture to turn the tide, he says.



Members of the Cooperative and CUT students